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VOL. XVI.

CLOVERPORT, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1891.

NO. 16.

RINGS OF THE ANCIENTS.

STYLES WORN BY THE EGYPTIANS, ROMANS AND HEBREWS.

Rings are regarded differently now than formerly. Were not so much for ornament as for their intrinsic value. Some famous rings in history.

Looking at the exhibition of modern finger rings, the old timer is forcibly struck by the fact that, whereas in the good old days the decorative art and design were almost wholly expended on the gold band itself, modern jewelers confined themselves almost exclusively to combinations of valuable stones. It is very singular that to spoil by ornament, but could truth compel the admission that this is a practical age, which looks largely to the matter of convenience in rings, watches and valuable presents.

Actors and actresses on their travels are seldom seen without a diamond ring, brooch, necklace or solitaire ring, because these articles represent a condensation of money in small bulk and unobtrusive form. The finest workmanship on the gold itself goes for nothing. It is simply "old gold," said by weight.

It was very different in the days of old, though there were plenty of precious stones available if they had been needed. The Pharaohs and their statesmen, the princesses of Egypt and their favored attendants, undoubtedly wore rings, for quite a number of mummies have been found with a dozen finger rings liberally distributed on the eight fingers, besides the indispensable thumb rings. For it is a singular fact that for hundreds of years after the Christian era the custom still prevailed of wearing the wedding ring and the masculine tokens of wealth and power on the thumb.

The ring is so frequently alluded to in the Old Testament as to make it plain that the greatest importance attached to it, even in the pastoral age. In Gen. xli, 42, it is stated that "Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand and put it on Joseph's hand," as a signal mark of favor. In Exh. iii, 10, mention is made of King Ahaziah taking his ring from his hand and giving it to Hanaan, and the context shows that certain written documents were "sealed with the king's ring."

The old time rings were made of all sorts of material. Pliny mentions that iron rings were commonly worn by betrothed persons. It seems likely that rings of gold and silver were worn only by kings, princes and nobles, while less expensive circles of brass, ivory, iron and porcelain or glass were worn by the average citizen.

The oldest gold Egyptian finger ring actually preserved belonged to Ankhnesneferibre, who reigned over Egypt fourteen centuries before Christ was born. Rings of the date of Osiris and Thothmes III, who were contemporaries of the Hebrews, have been found. At the same time, the scarabaeus, a beetle which furnished the Egyptian token of immortality (from being a sexual insect, a common emblem in Egyptian finger rings, and one of Poe's most extravagant "tales of mystery," imagination and humor) has a well established foundation, so far as the scarabaeus ring is concerned. It seems to be tolerably certain that Egyptian women wore as many rings as they could crowd on their fingers.

The Egyptians and Romans undoubtedly preferred the left hand for ring purposes. While Caesar, Livy and Tacitus all seem to insist that the Gauls and Britons wore their rings on the right hand. In any case, it seems to have been tacitly agreed that the third finger was the place of honor.

The Hebrew rings worn in those good old days were very ornamental and beautiful. Quite a number of them have been preserved, and they put the art of the modern jeweler entirely to the blush. The most beautiful were the phylacteries or betrothal or wedding gifts. The ceremony in connection with these rings seems to be foreshadowed in the redemption process specified in Ruth iv, 7. The workmanship of these Hebrew betrothal rings grew still more elaborate in the Middle Ages, when towers and minarets of gold were most exquisitely built up on the hoop. The Jewish bride of the era wore the wedding ring on the first finger, but in later days shifted it for convenience to the third finger.

The old style "gemmer" or "gemmer" ring evidently associated with the French Jewish Jewels, uncommon among "Goyim" is not at all an object in collections of antique rings.

The meaning of the individual links is self evident. Usually at the marriage of the parties the links were severed, each party wearing one of the rings. George IV gave a genuine ring to Mrs. Fitzherbert. The toadstone ring was another quaint medieval conception. It was an outcome of superstition and blood and superstition died. The idea of the toadstone ring was to prevent mothers and small children from the evil influences of the fairies. The smallest wedding ring ever fashioned was that used at the marriage of Mary, the infant daughter of Henry VIII of England, to the Dauphin of France, son of Francis I. The marriage was performed by Cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio, the ceremony being 15 months old and the bride 1 year and 10 months old.—Boston Globe.

We Can And Do

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to any other preparation for blood and skin diseases. It is a positive cure for erysipelas, poisoning, Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. For sale by G. W. Short, Cloverport, Ky., and Witt & Meador, Hardinsburg, Ky.

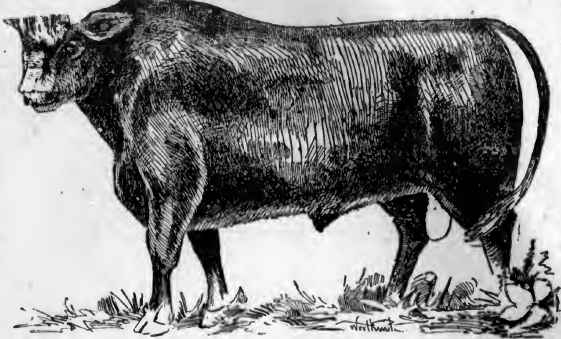
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- No. 7, Four Cap Step Stove with 22 pieces of ware - \$8.50
 - No. 7, Four Cap Box Stove with 22 Pieces of ware - \$7.50
- HENSLEY, JOLLY & DEJERNETTE.

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- Drum or Sheet Iron - \$2.00
 - Barrel - 2.25
 - Franklin - 13.50
 - Atlanta - 3.50
 - Nice Parlor - \$22.50 up.
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 - Three pieces for - 13.50
 - Sixteenth Century Bedstead for - \$2.50
 - Solid Oak Bureau - \$9.00
 - A good set of Chairs for - \$2.00
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As it is our special desire to please the farmers, we now offer to grind

Custom Wheat on every

Friday & Saturday

In each week in lots not less than six bushels. We will take one-sixth for toll and give all the Flour the wheat makes after the toll is taken out. On any other day we will have to exchange flour for wheat.

Believing that this plan will suit the people, we hope to receive the patronage of all.

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His Rooms Crowded, Everybody Satisfied, and Many Praise Him.



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A Positive Guarantee.

Young and Middle-Aged Men Suffering from Epilepsy and imbecility as the result of self abuse in youth or excess in manhood years and other causes, producing none of the following effects: erections, blotches, dizziness, nervousness, confusion of ideas, overaction to society, defective memory and sexual weakness, which would the victim for business or marriage, are permanently cured by remedial treatment.

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Rhegms and complications, as sore throat, falling of hair, pain in the bones, eruptions, etc., are perfectly eradicated without using mercury or other injurious drugs. Gonorreth, Gleet, Stricture and all Urinary and Kidney troubles are speedily cured by treatment that has never failed. He undertakes no incurable case, but cures thousands going up to the top. Remember the date and come early, as his rooms are crowded whenever he stops. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited and confidential. ADDRESS:

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No. 300 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1891.

A Canine Treadmill.

"Thorn dog" stories are always in order. A city man who used to live on a farm, as so many city men did when they were boys, sends us this: "At home on the farm we had a number of cows, so many that churning was too heavy a task for even the men folk, so Mr. L. rigged up a dog churn, an inclined wheel, a sort of canine treadmill. It became the duty of Ponto, a large white mastiff, to tread that monotonous cycle, and notwithstanding the toothsome bit of meat that was fastened on a lat within four inches of his nose, he was not at all proud of his position and responsibility. He made several attempts to shirk his task, and twice succeeded. He got to know when churning day came around as well as any one in the house.

"On the morning of that day he would loiter about the kitchen door until he was fed, and as soon as he heard the note of preparation—the bringing of the cream jugs, preparing the churn, etc.—he would put for the woods and would not be seen again until night. The day of churning was changed, and next morning a more crestfallen and astonished dog was fed, and he was collared and harnessed to the beam which set the dash in motion; he looked positively foolish. He did his work, but with lowered head, and in cogitation evidently.

"On another occasion he tried another dodge. When he went about to put him on the wheel he ran up to his mistress, holding up one paw, affecting to be lame. She thought much of the dog, and was inclined to let him off that day. The next instant he was seen charging over a high fence after a neighbor's cat. 'Well,' said the old lady, 'if he can go after a cat like that he is able to churn.' And he did, and never tried to shirk his work again."—Forest and Stream.

Finely Bred Horses Are Nervous.

Finely bred, intelligent horses are often very nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in moments of sudden terror, necessary to escape from possible harm, from something they do not understand. "Well," said the old lady, "if he can go after a cat like that he is able to churn." And he did, and never tried to shirk his work again."—Forest and Stream.

Therefore, when your horse shies at anything make him acquainted with it, let him smell it, touch it with his sensitive upper lip and look closely at it. Remember, too, that you must familiarize both sides of him with the dreaded object. If he only examines it with the head and ears he will be very likely to scare at it when it appears on his off side. So, then, rattle your paper, beat your bass drum, flutter your umbrella, run your baby carriage and your bicycle, for your pistol and rattle your tinware on both sides of him and all around him until he comes to regard the noise simply as a nuisance and material objects only as trivial things liable to get hurt if they are in his way. He may not learn all that in one lesson, but continue the lesson, and you will cure all his nervousness. —Exchange.

The Word "Cash."

The word "cash" is understood to be derived from the Italian "cassa," the chest where Italian merchants kept their money, as do at the present time the Spaniards in their "caja," the Portuguese in their "caixa," and the French in their "caisse." The word "cash" is the word "cash" to money, English, it not having a corresponding term in any other European language. "Cash" having been so inordinately adopted instead of "casses" (chest), entries to the cash book (it should be cash book) made in American and English counting houses in this unmeaning way, "Cash Dr." and "Cash Cr.," whereas the chest, and not the money, is debtor to what is put into it and creditor for what is taken out.

Great mischief has too often been, as is well known, in bankrupt trials from misuse of the word "cash," in which large deficiencies often appear, and which would not be the case if the word chest were used, as it ought to be. Instead of the cash account in the ledger it should be the "chest" account. —Brooklyn Eagle.

The Danger from Cold Drinks.

"In my opinion," said a physician, "it is not so great a mistake to indulge in cold drinks in warm weather as it is to drink them rapidly. On a hot day it is almost inevitable that people should drink, and what the system seems to crave is something cold. If that something could be a little less than ice cold it would be so much the better. But it is practically out of the question to get a drink of a temperature of 40 or 42 degrees, say, which is about as cold as is necessary in order to meet the demands of nature.

"So, then, ice cold drinks are likely to remain a perniciousness, and thousands and thousands of people will continue to drink them. Now, what I should advise is that they perform the operation with some deliberation. The man who swallows a glass of soda water or anything else at a temperature of 33 or thereabouts does a dangerous thing. The danger is in suddenly chilling the nerves of the stomach, and the result may be sudden paralysis. There is neither sense nor reason in drinking thus rapidly.

"I do not mean, on the other hand, that it is necessary to wait until the drink, whatever it is, has grown warm. What I plead for is that people should take fifteen or twenty seconds, or even half a minute, in swallowing a glass of soda or beer or whatever they use to satisfy their thirst. Everybody can afford that much time—even the most hurried man—and the result cannot fail to be decidedly advantageous in the long run." —New York Tribune.

Fought with Jackson at New Orleans.

Jose Cardova, who was 108 years old, is dead. The cause of his death was old age. He has been working as a laborer up to two years ago, when he quit, incapacitated.

Jose Cardova was born in New Orleans, and was twenty-seven years old and serving in Old Hickory's army when the latter beat the British out of that city. Before he left New Orleans he had acquired the English and French languages in addition to the language of his father, and after he moved to Nacogdoches, Tex., he was such a well informed man that it did not take him long, in the rude Mexican conditions prevailing there, to build up a competence.

The fortune went, though by some process not clearly recorded, and in 1836 he moved to San Antonio, where he has since lived. He leaves a wife, aged ninety-eight years. —San Antonio Express.

Railway Car Heating by Electricity.

It is reassuring to know that the "steady car stove," which has played such a ghastly part in hundreds of tragedies, will soon be seen no more. An admirable system of electric heating for cars has been invented, which is so cheap and easily operated that its universal adoption is simply a matter of time. The railway company on whose road the system has been tested by a course of practical work speaks of it in the highest terms, and the traveling public is not less gratified at the comfort and safety which is now assured. After the sad experience of the dirty and gaseous condition of the average coal heated car, before he left New Orleans he had acquired the English and French languages in addition to the language of his father, and after he moved to Nacogdoches, Tex., he was such a well informed man that it did not take him long, in the rude Mexican conditions prevailing there, to build up a competence.

The Flight of the Stork.

The stork is a remarkably picturesque bird; its snowy body contrasting with the bright red beak and legs and black quill feathers of the wings, make it a striking object. The flight is magnificent, bolder and more buoyant than that of a heron. Like most large birds, its powers of flight show best when it is at a great height. When we were on the Basel rock, in Saxony Switzerland, a pair passed overhead, flying southward. Though high above us, we could clearly see the black pinfeathers; and as we watched the powerful beat of the wide spreading wings we thought of the angelic Zachariah's vision who had "wings like the stork." —Chambers' Journal.

Two Knowing Horses.

A horse, stable with his mate and a third horse, stood hay from the stranger to give to his mate, while he was contented with the ration that had been allotted him; and a horse in a team, nibbling some rich grass on his side, gave at intervals mouthfuls of it to his companion, who would not reach it. —Popular Science Monthly.

In North Carolina garnet crystals are

sometimes come across, which, though not fine enough for gems, weigh as much as twenty pounds each and may be cut into cubes or crystals measuring from three to six inches across. Some of them are crushed to make "emery" and the sand-paper called "garnet paper."

Catching Terrapin.

In the shallow waters along the coast south of Cape Henlopen terrapin are caught in various ways. Dredges dragged along in the wake of a sailing vessel pick them up. Nets stretched across some narrow arm of river or bay entangle the feet of any stray terrapin in their meshes, but these require the constant attendance of the fisherman to save the catch from drowning. In the winter, in the deeper waters, the terrapin rise from their muddy quarters on mild, sunny days and crawl along the bottom. They are then taken by tongs, their whereabouts being often betrayed by bubbles.

Turtles will rise at any noise, and usually the fisherman only clips his hands, though each hunter has his own way of attracting the terrapin. One hunter whom I saw uttered a queer guttural noise that seemed to rise from his boots.

Whatever the noise, all turtles within hearing—whether terrapin or "snapper"—will put their heads above water. Both are welcome and are quickly sold to the marketmen. The snapper slowly appears and disappears, leaving scarcely a ripple, and the hunter cautiously approaching usually takes him by the tail. The terrapin, on the contrary, is quick, and will descend in an oblique direction, so that a hand net is needed unless he happens to come up near by. If he is near enough the man jumps for him. The time for hunting is the still hour at either sunrise or sunset. —St. Nicholas.

Coal equaling that of the finest Lehigh valley grade has been discovered in Brazil, the veins being from four to twenty-five feet in thickness. The mines are situated at and near Sonora.

In Bokhara and other parts of Turkestan where native usages still prevail, the customary salutation is, "May you live 130 years!"

Sulzer's Tailoring Department.

Mr. J. H. Hunsche, the Foreman of our Tailoring Department will visit Cloverport, every Friday of each week. He will carry with him a full line of Samples representing our Stock of Piece Goods, which comprises all the desirable Standard and Fancy Styles introduced this season. He will be pleased to meet you at above place and date and receive your order. Respectfully,

S. L. SULZER.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co.

NO. 18. TIME SCHEDULE

Taking Effect At 5:00 o'clock A. M. Wednesday July 29, '91

West Bound Trains			East Bound Trains		
Exp't	Mail	STATIONS	Exp't	Mail	STATIONS
Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily	
6:25pm	8:40	Union Dep't. Ar.	10:05pm	8:50	
6:40	8:55	Kentucky St.	12:05	9:05	
7:20	9:35	Howard	12:25pm	9:25	
7:35	9:45	Rock Haven	11:45am	7:47	
7:47	9:58	Long Branch	11:35	7:40	
8:07	10:17	Braudenburg	11:29	7:31	
8:11	10:21	Men's Buildings	11:25	7:27	
8:17	9:27	Kenton	11:19	7:23	
8:27	9:37	Gaston	11:12	7:15	
8:37	9:44	Irisburg	11:02	7:05	
8:47	9:52	Webster	10:53	6:48	
8:55	10:00	Carthage	10:43	6:40	
9:05	10:10	Pierce	10:35	6:31	
9:11	10:15	Shawnee	10:28	6:24	
9:21	10:23	Stegerburg	10:23	6:18	
9:25	10:27	Addison	10:18	6:13	
9:30	10:30	Shops	10:15	6:10	
9:45	10:44	Cloverport	10:01	5:57	
9:51	10:50	Shops	9:57	5:53	
10:01	11:01	Skilman	9:44	5:40	
10:10	11:10	Hawesville	9:35	5:30	
10:15	11:15	Petrie	9:25	5:22	
10:24	11:24	Falcon	9:19	5:15	
10:34	11:35	Lewisport	9:09	5:05	
10:50	11:52pm	Powers	8:51	4:49	
11:02	12:02pm	Powers	8:41	4:39	
11:11	12:16	Owensboro	8:27	4:25	
11:25	12:30	Mattigly	8:15	4:13	
11:31	12:36	Stanley	8:06	4:05	
11:40	12:45	Worthington	7:53	3:55	
11:55	1:01	Spottsville	7:37	3:37	
12:05pm	1:11pm	Baskets	7:25	3:29	
12:05pm	1:11pm	at Henderson's	7:15pm	3:19pm	

Louisville, Hardinsburg & Western R. R.

No. 2 TIME TABLE.

TAKING EFFECT JULY 29, 1891.

West Bound Trains			East Bound Trains		
Exp't	Mail	STATIONS	Exp't	Mail	STATIONS
No. 8	No. 1		No. 1	No. 8	
12:10pm	1:10pm	Lexington Ar.	9:30am	10:30am	
12:25	1:25	Garfield	8:55	9:55	
12:42	1:42	Hardinsburg	8:15	9:15	
1:18	2:18	Kirk	7:45	8:45	
1:48	2:48	Jelly	7:05	8:05	
1:54	2:54	Glendene	6:44	7:44	
2:15pm	3:15pm	at Falls Church	6:14pm	7:14pm	
2:50	3:50	Rockville	5:54	6:54	
3:02	4:02	Winth	5:29	6:29	
3:11	4:11	Winth	5:21	6:21	
3:41	4:41	Winth	5:00	6:00	
4:01	5:01	Haville Lv	4:46am	5:46am	

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50c EACH.

UNDERWEAR.

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FULL LENGTH.
ALL SIZES.
50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 EACH.

LAUNDRIED DRESS SHIRTS.

PERFECT FITTING.
BEST WORKMANSHIP.
LATEST STYLES.
\$1 and \$1.50.JNO. D. BABBAGE,
E. C. BABBBGE, Man'r. COR. WALL & ELM STS.\$1.75 for Both
THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS
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Three months

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DO NOT TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

FOR GENTLEMEN
WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?
It is a sensible shoe, with no tack or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because our make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer. It equals hand-sewed shoes costing from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

\$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoes ever offered for \$5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from \$10.00 to \$12.00.

\$4.00 Heavy-stewed V. C. shoe, fine calf, \$4.00, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe made at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

\$3.00 Ladies' Made in France, Railroad \$3.00, made of leather all wear there; fine calf, smooth, smooth lining, heavy three holes, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

\$2.50 One pair will wear a year or over offered at \$2.50; this price; one trial will convince those who are very strong and durable.

\$2.25 and \$2.00 Workingmen's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' worn by the boys everywhere; they sell at the lowest prices as the best made shoes.

Ladies' \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.75 shoes for Misses are the best fine Douglas, stylish and durable. (Catalogue sent that W. L. Douglas name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.)

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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BOWMER & HABLETON
CLOVERPORT KY.

YOU WANT ONE

OF THE
CELEBRATED
JACKSON
CORSET WAISTS.

MADE ONLY BY THE
Jackson Corset Co.

JACKSON, MICH.

LADIES who prefer not to wear stiff and rigid Corsets, are invited to try them. They are approved by 3 physicians, endorsed by dress makers, and recommended by every lady that has worn them.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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ESTABLISHED 1853.

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INCORPORATED 1885.

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1891.

A TELLING CONTRAST.

IN THEIR OLD LIMITED SPHERE
WOMEN ARE WELL PAID.

A Comparison Between the Condition of Women Who Do What Used to Be Called Women's Work and Those Who Do What Used to Be Called Men's Work.

The working woman's sphere used to be confined chiefly to household work. And it is a notable fact that in those days the new papers contained no stories about women dying of starvation and overwork in tenement houses. If any body died from these causes it was a man.

Descriptions of the agonies of starving workingwomen and their families are now a feature of the penny papers. Only a few days ago a woman in Jersey City who had worked in a big tobacco factory and was thrown out of employment by her advanced years and inability to handle the tobacco leaf as deftly as the younger generation looked herself up in her room to wait till the pangs of hunger snapped the life cord. She almost died.

Such an occurrence twenty years ago would have been commented upon by the newspapers and statesmen all over the country, and the philosophers would have philosophized to the extent of a book on the subject; but the common sense of the present times has been so much dulled by the "extension of women's sphere" that they attend little or no attention. Perhaps some newspaper may, for the purpose of advertising itself, get up a subscription fund to buy a few necessities for the support, but the average citizen reads the little story without emotion. It disturbs him no more than a view of the dirty streets or a struggle to get a seat in an elevated train.

WHERE WOMAN NEVER STRIVES.

And right here it may be asked, in view of the present condition of workingmen, "Has any one ever heard of a woman, sticking to her old limited sphere of working women's domestic service—unfettered for lack of the necessities of life?" The newspapers record no such instances. One would be such a novelty that the ambition of the museum men to secure unheard of curiosities would be aroused.

The fact is that the only women dependent on their daily work for subsistence who are comfortably situated, with a few exceptions, are the domestic servants. All the thrifty ones have their bank accounts, and they don't know what it is to want for food or clothing. Moreover, their labor is comparatively light, and they have real homes.

So thoroughly is this fact recognized that the societies devoted to improving the conditions of working women and helping them in their difficulties with employers exclude servants from their range of work.

Mrs. M. J. Creagh, superintendent of the Working Women's Protective union, gives the reason, as follows:

"The working women in stores, factories and offices need all the assistance the union can give, for they are the outcasts. Women who work as domestics may sometimes have reasonable grounds for complaint, but their condition is so far above that of the other working women that they can always get along comfortably. They can get places whenever they want them, receive good wages, don't know what hunger is, and are well acquainted with the looks of a bank book. They don't need help.

"It is this poor alienation, the overworked factory girl and the wage-slave woman that has to be helped to live.

MRS. CREAGH'S OPINION.

"Considering the bound nature, they do not get one-half or one-third as much as the servants and have to work longer. Besides, they are often cheated out of their want earnings. If they are sick for a time they lose their little pay, and perhaps their places are filled before they recover. The servant girl, on the other hand, gets her wages right along, and if she is in a good family she receives such medical and other attention as the store girl cannot receive. She is, in fact, settled, while her sisters in the world of business depend on their week's salary for food and lodging the following week, and a few days' sickness means to them starvation and inadequate attendance or a journey to a charity hospital.

"Therefore this society gives all its attention to women outside of domestic service. As women go further and further into the business world we have more to do than ever. Every day we have brought to our notice cases where rich employers try to beat women out of sums varying from twenty-five cents to \$50.

"The records here show, better than anything I know of, the slavery into which women have been brought of late years. Employers know that women have not the money to pay lawyers to sue for them, so they take advantage of their helplessness whenever they can. It is remarkable, however, that they settle up with great rapidity when the women come here to complain. Our counsel conducts a number of cases free of charge and has got verdicts in the civil courts for more than \$50,000 since the union began its work."

When Mrs. Creagh was asked why the wages of girls in factories, stores and offices were so small, she answered in almost the same way as Miss Van Etten did.

Women, she said, took the places of men in many occupations without organizing themselves to obtain fair compensation. They took anything they could get. They expected to get married along and relieve them. With some work is a necessity, with others it is not. But few of them seem to consider that men have suffered in consequence of the lower standard of wages.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

How a King Keeps Cool.

Although one may not keep cool, it is some satisfaction to read how others manage it. There is the king of Siam, for instance. He is said to have in one of his country palaces a wonderful pavilion. It was built by a Chinese engineer as a refuge for the king during the extreme heat of summer. The walls, ceiling and floors are formed of pieces of plate glass an inch thick. They are so perfectly fitted together with a transparent cement that the joints are invisible and no fluid can penetrate. The pavilion is twenty-eight feet long and seventeen wide and stands in the middle of a huge basin made of beautifully colored marbles.

When the king enters the pavilion the single door is closed and cemented. Then the sluice gates are opened and the basin is filled with water. Higher and higher it rises, until the pavilion is covered and only the ventilators at the top connect it with the open air. When the heat of the sun is so great that the water almost boils on the surface of the freshest fountains this pavilion is deliciously cool. And this is the way the king of Siam cools himself off in hot weather. It sounds very delightful.—Exchange.

An Automatic Wrapper.

One of the most ingenious and at the same time practically useful among the automatic machines which have been introduced is a device which forms, fills, weighs and seals packages in those establishments where large quantities of goods, such as fine cut tobacco, soda, starch, etc., are constantly put up. The operation by which this result is accomplished, though exceedingly novel, is not at all complex in any particular, the machine consisting merely of a series of forming blocks, receptacles, folders, gummers and feeders, all working in mutual harmony, so that the packages are smoothly and continuously produced.

The forming blocks successively displace the paper, which instantly afterward is wrapped around them, folded and gummed at the end; the paper sacks are then plunged into receptacles filled with the commodity with which they are intended, finally folded on top and sealed.—New York Sun.

Baptizing Bells.

An extraordinary feature in the career of bells is their undergoing the process of baptism before being used. This ceremony is performed by the Roman Catholics at the present day, who say that the bells thus receive power to act as preservatives against thunder and lightning and storms. An humbler rite is observed in the Protestant church, and the celebrations which take place are more of a jovial than a religious character.—Exchange.

Fairs given to raise money for charitable objects have long been recognized as among the quickest means known for emptying pocketbooks and loading purses with all sorts of things for which they have no use, and the prices demanded for the articles are said to be usually quite out of proportion to their value.

In France a man on entering the bonds of matrimony renders himself legally responsible, not only for the support of his wife, but for that of her parents, in case they should become destitute, and the same obligation is incurred by the wife in regard to the father and mother of her husband.

SPEAK NO ILL.

May, speak no ill; a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And still to breathe such tale we've heard
Is far beneath a noble mind.

Fall off a better seed is sown
By clouding thus a kinder plan.
For if but little seed be sown
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give me the heart that false would hide—
Would fain another's fault efface;
How can it pleasure human pride
To prove humbly but to lose?

No, let us reach a higher mood.
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all as best we can.

Then speak no ill, but letest be
To other's fallings as your own;
If you're the first to fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known.

For life is but a passing day;
No lips may tell how short its span,
And yet the little time we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we can.

—Once a Week.

Ants and Their Uses.

During twelve months spent in the Australian colonies in the years 1870-1 I had more opportunities than were pleasant of studying the habits of ants. These insects, as is well known, are not only a nuisance, but an absolute pest in hot countries. They march in myriads and destroy everything in their road. In justice to the ants, I am bound, however, to admit that I have found them useful in more ways than one. For instance, I bought an opossum skin rug from a native. I soon became painfully aware of the fact that it literally swarmed with fleas and other vermin. In vain did I exhaust my stock of pepper. Even turpentine seemed to have no effect beyond increasing the reckless activity of these irritating settlers.

At last in despair I threw my rug down on an ant hill. In less than half an hour every flea and objectionable parasite was eaten, but the rug was full of ants. I therefore hung it on a mimosa bush, and as soon as the ants found they were suspended they hastened to leave the rug and descended by the bush as best they could.

Again, I had killed a snake in Tasmania and wished to clean and bleach the skeleton, which I intended to have mounted as a necklace. I left the body near an ants' nest. In a few hours there was not a vestige of the snake to be seen. The ant snail did the rest.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Girls in Vermont's Celebration.

The most beautiful feature of Vermont's centennial celebration at Bennington was the triumphal arch, a massive structure, at least thirty-five feet high. In its lofty turret was a shrine of gold and national colors, occupied by Miss Lilla Adams of Bennington, robed as the Goddess of Liberty. Just below on the top of the arch, were 125 girls selected from the public schools, clad in pure white and with flowing hair, who sang patriotic songs accompanied by a cornet, as the parade passed beneath the archway. Below them the arm arches were filled with maidens, bearing in their hands banners emblazoned in gold and colors with the various coats of arms of the states. At the banquet many notable ladies were present, and the tables were served in part by 300 young women in white.—Boston Women's Journal.

Queer Collection in the Dead Letter Office.

No brief list could summarize the innumerable strange things that have fallen into the hands of the dead letter office in Washington. There are opium pipes and packages of refined opium, bottled specimens of different kinds of mineral formations thrown up by the Charleston earthquake, boxes of cartridges, percussion caps, quantities of firecrackers and torpedoes, false teeth, corn hanking gloves, every imaginable sort of kitchen utensils, carpenter's tools, horns, tambourines, banjos, harmonicas, gold headed canes, and even "spirit photographs."

Many of the objects accumulated come under the "unmailable" head, being of glass or "pointed instruments" which might damage the mails. Bottles or engravings are not carried by Uncle Sam unless enclosed in wood or tin. One hundred dollars' worth of nuggets of virgin gold in a box came in a while ago and are awaiting a claimant. Likewise a damaged plug hat, which had no address, and a grotesque doll about the size of a baby. There are some gloves from the steamship Oregon which were 124 days under water, though they seem to be rather respectable now and might be worn at a stretch. Some wedding cake is exhibited in the museum that is fifty years old.—Kene Baché in New York Sun.

William Innes died at the time of Cornelia, Ind., in 1885, at the age of 90. In May, 1891, when he was 90 pounds, he was disinterred, though he was buried, to look like marble and to weigh exactly 405 pounds.—St. Louis Republic.



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